His Associates on the Ticket Commended Comparison of the State Administration with the Administration of This City-A Vote for Bryan He Declares Is a Vote for Free Isilver! and for Social Disorder.

SARATOGA. Sept. 5.-Gov. Roosevelt add the Republican State Convention here The itinerary which the Re-National Committee had originally anged for the Governor's Western camaightrip was changed so that he could attend ntion and address it. The Governor thed Saratoga yesterday from Chicago, spoke to the workingmen from the offerm with Bryan. The Governor's day was as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention: I deeply as you to-day. I congratulate you upon ter and qualifications of the men on have named and upon the declarawhich you have put forward on behalf

my two years' term of service Mr. Odell not merely my close and stanch It would be impossible for any have found the chairman of the found in him. Again and again tant measure of legislation or ce of his advice. Let me mention When the Ramapo measosition so unequivocally plain, were Legislature, it was owing solely ed and put in shape so as absolutely the protection of the city's in-It was to Mr. Odell that we owed the ettal feature of the bill; that is, the power of review given to the First and Second Appellate a power which, so far as human

Mr. Odell will be elected in November, and wo years hence we shall all of us feel, not merely as Republicans, but as citizens, proud of what we have done this day; for we shall have put the Governor's chair a man whose courage, sagacity, resolution and integrity fit him to render hest service to the State.

The other nominees are the men who have been my colleagues for the last two years. There has never been a group of more upright cientious State officials. With all of them I have been on close and intimate terms, but, of course, peculiarly so with the Attorneyal my official adviser.

that must challenge the respect of salert vigilance on behalf of the people of the hise Tax bill into law, a law than which no vital and far-reaching importance. No man as more active than the Attorney-General in working for its passage at every stage, and it was the Attorney-General who first came to me with the news that it had been passed.

The Republican party has now been in power six years. It is not with us a mere case of "New broom sweeps clean." and now we challenge the closest investigation of every of the State government from the top to bottom from the office of State Engineer and to the departments of Public Works and Bulldings, through every bureau and comission. Nor is it only for good administration that we challenge credit as our right. In no presponding six years of the State's history has there been so much wise and important legislation. This legislation has affected taxation, the agricultural interests and the inter-

these six years have revolutionized much of our taxation, securing for the first time an adequate return to the State from various species of property which had hitherto escaped bearing their proper share of the buriens of the commonwealth; one result being that in the present year we have a lower tax rate than for over forty years past.

So with labor legislation. We have for the first time put upon the statute books a really effective eight-hour law. We have taken the first step toward the abolition of the sweat shop. We have provided against excessive hours of labor in certain trades, and against the employment of women and children in unhealthy trades and for an un-

reasonable number of hours. In speaking of this labor question I wish to express the obligations I have been under not only to my own appointees in the different abor bureaus, but to the Secretary of State, Mr McDonough, upon whom I have been able at all times to call for assistance in matters whereof he had peculiar cognizance; exactly as I have been able to call upon each and every one of the State officers, from the Lieutenant-Governor through, for aid as regards any question with which they were especially familiar.

We ask you to compare what we have done n this State, not only with what we promised o do, but also with what our opponents have done. Our opponents govern the great city which contains almost a half of the population of the State. They have had ample time to show the metal they are made of, and we ask all honest citizens to take the State government, branch by branch, and compare it with the city overnment of New York, branch by branch, and then decide, on their consciences, which ands the comparison best, and which party safest to be intrusted with the great intrests of the State. We feel that we have a ght to challenge the support of all men who ish to see the government administered with eanliness and efficiency.

The Interests at stake for the State are great, at those at stake in the nation as a whole are.

The interests at stake for the State are great, at those at stake in the nation as a whole are reater. In this election the people of this state are to vote not only as New Yorkers, but as Americans, and we appeal to all men who are in heart and purpose, and not merely in hame. Americans, to stand with us for the results of the control of the contro in heart and purpose, and not merely in its earner and purpose, and not merely in its earner when the control of President McKinley, because against are arrayed the forces of chaos and of evil, forces of repudiation and dishonor. We call not merely to Republicans, we appeal if men, whether bound by party ties or insident of party ties, who value greatly the lame of their country and the welfare speople, to support us in this great contest, undamentally the issue is whether or not shall keep the material well being we have sed during the past four years and the proud of duty well done which has accompanied if our opponents should win it would mean only griping distress to the business men, fairner and above all to the wage worker, it would mean the loss of the rational good is which we so proudly cherish. A most acrdinary feature of the present campaign and one section of our opponents, who have ask the grace to feel uncomfortable in oping us and know in the bottom of their that hy their course they are risking only the nation's interests but the nation's or, are actually trying to justify themtrying to justify them-it they cannot win a victory to prevent our neutralizing sequences. The argument is see, that even though Mr. Bryan hee, that even though all blyan a House were elected they could free silver form of flat money cause the Senate would not let

a day or two, to the effect that bet Mr. Bryan and a Bryanite ve taken action which would neir free silver successors e in answer to the masterful etary of the Treasury. Mr. own conclusively that if Mr. own beligations of the Govern-ediately be baid, possibly in a part, in silver. If such an advanced or believed in as a thought, let me warn those

ple of this country declare in favor

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS

HE PAYS A WARM TRIBUTE TO CANDIDATE OBELL.

His associates on the Ticket Commended

His associates on the State Administration

past.

The men who directly or indirectly aid Mr. Bryan in this contest must understand that any vote cast except for the reelection of President McKinley is a vote for free silver and for social disorder, a vote for the partial repudiation of our debts and for the absolute unsettling of our financial and industrial systems, and upon all such men will rest forever afterward the heavy responsibility of having plunged the business world into disaster, the laboring world into misery, and of a histographs.

of our financial and industrial systems, and upon all such men will rest forever afterward the heavy responsibility of having plunged the business world into disaster, the laboring world into misery, and of tainting with dishonor the national name. So much for what the success of our opponents would prean at home.

Abroad. gentlemen, their success would mean that the nation was to cringe before the honorable task which it has so honorably begun; to take down the flag under which we are introducing in the Philippines, not only social order, but such liberty as has not been known in the islands before, and to hand them back to the unspeakable tyranny, of a corrupt oligarchy. There is no such thing as militarism or imperialism at stake in the contest. These are terms only used to frighten the foolish. If it is militarism to be in the Philippines, then it is militarism to be in Hawaii and Alaska. If it is militarism to be in Hawaii and Alaska. If it is militarism to put down the Tagal banditti, then it is militarism to put down the Tagal banditti, then it is militarism to put down the Tagal banditti, then it is militarism to put down the Philippines by the same moral and legal right that we are in New Mexico and Idaho.

The nation has not sought its new responsibilities, but the nation does not shrink from them. As a strong man faces his work as it comes, and does each task allotted to him without flinching, so this great nation, the greatest Republic upon which the sun has ever shone, stands now at the opening of a new century not seeking in unmanly fashion how to avoid its work, but facing its responsibilities in a caling a sober, and a resolute spirit. The task that now confronts us is but as child's play compared to the task that confronted the generation that fought to a finish the great Civil War. It calls for but a fraction of this nation's giant strength, and we appeal to every American jealous of the country's good name, and proud beyond measure of the honor and renown of American citizenship to stand with

DELEGATES FOR CROKER.

The Nine Delegates of Westchester County for

Tammany Hall. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 5 .- The Democratic primaries in Westchester county have esulted in a complete victory for Tammany Hall, and it is now admitted that Mr. Croker will control the entire nine delegates to the State convention. The Democrats of the Third Assembly district met at Sing Sing to-day and named Mathhew Clune, proprietor of the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York: Isaac W. Turner of Bedford and N. F. Hyatt of Sing Sing as delegates to the State convention, Although they are unpledged, the delegates are all Tammany men. In Mount Vernon Mayor Fiske, whom Tammany has recently appointed to an eight-thousand dollar a year commissionership in the borough of The Bronx, made a personal effort to get out the voters. As a result a full Tammany delegation was selected. In New Rochelle and other towns in the Second Assembly district Mayor Michael J. Dillon, working in the interest of Tammany, brought out about a thousand voters. An effort was made by the Coler people to defeat Dillon, but it ended in failure. In one of the wards in New Rochelle Mayor Dillon held the primaries in his office and the ballots were deposited in his big Panama hat. In White Plains a solid delegation against Coler, headed by Harry T. Dykman, counsel for the New York Watershed Commission, was chosen. Third Assembly district met at Sing Sing to-

CINCINNATI'S "ANTIS" QUIT.

band-Bryan's Nomination Too Much.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.- The offices of the Anti-Imperialistic League of Cincinnati are closed and the league has disbanded, after twelve months' existence, owing to dissatisfaction of Republican members. The league was organized on a strictly non-

partisan basis and the Republican members partisan basis and the Republican members were averse to remaining in the organization when the Democrats at St. Louis nominated Bryan on a platform conspicuous for anti-imperialism, holding that to indorse anti-imperialism under those circumstances would give the appearance of supporting Bryan.

Among the objecting members were Judge Rufus B. Smith, President: Attorney J. F. Winslow, Secretary, and Walter H. Beecher, Treasurer. They worked quietly to put an end to the organization. The rooms used as headquarters have been surrendered and the distribution of literature advocating anti-imperialism has ceased.

TAMMANY'S ANTI-COLER 105.

the State Convention.

Tammany elected last night 105 delegates and 105 alternates—all anti-Coler men—to the State convention. In the Ninth district Leader Frank J. Goodwin's name was not put on the ticket. This did not coax the Sheehan men around. They didn't bother with the convention. The delegates and alternates chosen are;

n. The delegates at D. Delegates. -John Fox. Daniel E. Finn. Michael Kennedy. -Asa Bird Gardiner. Patrick Divver. Samuel Wolf. -Wauhope Lynn. Alternates. Michael Shannon. Emanuel Mendelsohn, Emanuel Mendelsont James Kehor. Edward Shea. Daniel J. O'Rourke. Andrew Barbert. J. E. Welling. John F. Caragher. Thomas Londrigan. Isaac Marks. Daniel Suillvan. Reuben Hochlerner. Eimer W. Brown. Louis F. Gafferty. Wm. W. Greenwood. Jacob A. Metinach. Harry Illwitzer. S. Caperell.

Samuei Wolf.

5 - Wauhope Lynn.
Amos J. Cummings.
Patrick Higgin.
4 - Edw. T. Fitzpatrick.
John F. Ahearn.
Patrick H. Roche.
5 - Bernard F. Martin.
Bernard Meyborg.
Dr. Wm. J. O Sullivan.
Frank Farrell.
James Oliver.

Harry Hiwitze.
S. Caperell.
Daniel Dillon.
Edward Holton.
Daniel Rafferty.
Heary J. Goldsmith.
Aibert Loudon.
Louis Maas.
Fred C. Cruger.
Frank J. Sullivan.
Thomas M. Murray. James Oliver. Charles W. Culkin. Edward W. Hart.

James Holmes.

3-Philip Benjamin.

Max Hochstim.

George F. Considine.

9-John Noonan.

James J. Dunphy.

Matthew Corbett.

10-Julius Harburger.

William Sohmer,

William P. Milchell.

11-William Balton.

Joseph Steiner.
Harry W. wolf.
Edward Klein.
Michael J. Dempsey.
George Kern.
Augustin Healy.
William Clancy.
Benjamin M. Goldberg.
Hugh Donahue.
Peter Schmuck.
Eugene J. Flood.
John J. Callahan.
Lr. Michael Carroll.

Dr. Michael Carroll. John C. Mayforth.

William P. Rines hoff.
Robert Muh.
16—Patrick Kernan.
William Hannah.
Morris Cuckor.
17—T. C. O'Sullivan.
George E. Best.
Patrick J. Multane.
18—Geo. B. McClellan.
Charles F. Murphy.
Maurice J. Power.
19—John B. Sexton.
Isaac Fromme.
Joseph Gordon.
20—James P. Keating.
Thomas F. Grady.
Peter Secty.

John C. Mayforth.
Samuel Bruckhelmer,
Thomas E. Murray.
James E. Smith.
Louis Wendel, Jr.
Herman Steifel
John H. Donahue
William Klein.
James P. McNamara.
Matthew P. Gail.
Henry McLaughlin.
Edward B. La Fetra.
James Foley.
George P. Richter.
Charles J. G. Hall.
Dennis J. Harrington.
Michael F. McGee.
John B. Doert.
John B. Doert.
John L. Keating.
John S. Roddy.
Daniel O'Connell.
Jacob von tierichten.

William F. Grell.
Thomas J. Brady.
22—Francis J. Lantry.
John J. Harrington.
Philip J. Brit.
23—John Whalen.
Charles L. Guv.
Dennis F. Murphy.
24—Maurice F. Holahan.
William H. Steinkamp.
John B. Fitzgerald.
Lewis Nixon.
John W. Keller.
26—Thomas J. Dunn.
Thomas Maguire.
James P. Keenan.
Bernard Muldoon.
John R. Keller.
John Richelt.
V. W. Woytisek.
27—James J. Martin.
Oliver H. P. Belmont.
Francis F. Coakley.

Jacob Marks.

27- James J. Martin.
Oliver H. P. Belmont.
Geo. M. Van Hoesen.
Walter H. Wood.
Stephen C. Ruddy.
Silas Strauss.

28-Stephen C. Ruddy.
George Axt
Leo Leipziger.
29-Richard Croker.
John F. Carroli.
R. Guggenheimer.
30-Harry C. Hart.
Lawrence Delmour.
Ira E. Rider.
31-John Halloran. M. R. Ryttenberg. Thomas J. Crombie.

John J. Neary,
Frank Laccen.
E. A. Aronsismm.
Eugene A. Johnson.
David Barry.
D. Rothschild.
Alfred J. Johnson.
James Pilkington.
James Owens.
Laurence W. McGrath.
William J. Zeltner.
John J. Brady.

Why Does "The Sun" believe that it is especially adapted to do your advertising? Because in all New York there is no man of property, no man of real substance, no citizen of standing and of honorable ambition who does not read THE SUN.—Adv. G: P: M'LEAN FOR GOVERNOR CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS NOMI-NATE THEIR STATE TICKET.

Former Governor Bulkeley's Followers Defeat Sam Fessenden and His Followers-Lively Incidents in the Convention, Which Ends. However, With Assurances of Harmony. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5 .- For Governor,

George P. McLean, Simsbury; for Lieutenant tary of State, C. G. R. Vinal, Middletown; for Treasurer, H. H. Gallup, Norwich; for Comp-After the longest and most bitter fight that

has ever taken place in any political party in Connecticut Morgan G. Bulkeley to-day van-P. McLean was nominated for Governor. majority of 49 votes over Donald T. Warner,

The fight settled to-day has been on for a full rear. The real point at issue was the control of the party machinery. Bulkeley and Fessenplace in the United States Senate. Bulkeley The final issue in to-day's convention between of the convention. He was represented by the Rev. C. P. Croft of Simsbury, who entered on the floor half a dozen times and as often as he got up the convention woke into tremendous applause. His wit and eloquence made him

was trying to smash.

"No man has a mortgage on the Republican party," Fessenden declared shaking his fist at Bulkeley's lieutenants. For three minutes the crowd cheered. The Bulkeley men got worried and called Barbour and Paige again to the floor with speeches intended to counteract Fessenden's outburst. Paige had declared that Warner's character was impeachable Fessenden replied that he refused to allow this indictment to stand. Paige was on his feet in a second.

"My friend from Stamford."

in a second.
"My friend from Stamford," he said, "has spent so many years in the practice in the crimi-

The convention displayed irritation more than once. Ex-Senator Chandler of Thompson attempted to make a speech in behalf of Mr. Warner. He denounced the McLean leaders, and he was soon drowned by their hisses. It finally became necessary for Joe Barbour to call the McLean men to order. They obeyed after a fashion, but when Mr. Chandler attempted to tell a funny story they all began to laugh five minutes before he had reached the point. He braved it out for a quarter of an hour and then sat down abruptly. The McLean men then jumped onto their seats and yelled like a lot of demons. The speakers for both McLean and Warner found the audience full of bad blood as often as personalities were indulged in. Finally peacemakers began to come forward with declarations that no difference who won the party would stand united for the candidate. Then the balloting began but not until Sam Fessenden had introduced a resolution that every delegate should walk upon the platform and before the eyes of the convention deposit his ballot in a box presided over by Congress; man Charles A. Russell, the chalrman of the convention. This was intended as a thrust at the methods of the McLean men, but they responded to it by promptly accepting Mr. Fessenden's resolution. The balloting then took convention. This was intended as a thrust at the methods of the McLean men, but they responded to it by promptly accepting Mr. Fessenden's resolution. The balloting then took place without any further incidents. A few moments after the result was announced a committee escorted Mr. McLean to the platform. He was received with an outburst of applause and accepted the nomination in a speech that was soothing all around. It was brief and Mr. McLean seemed to be greatly touched by the victory he had won and only in his closing sentence did he say a word that cracked a smile in the audience. "Don't," he sald, "whatever you do, abuse Mr. Bryan. It pays to be honest in politics. There are thousands and thousands of good honest Democrats in the country and we want all their votes this fall. Be honest and we will get them."

There were no contests for any of the remaining places on the ticket except for that of Secretary of State. The convention wound up late in the afternoon with the reading and

up late in the afternoon with the reading and and their dislikes, and he became known of up late in the atternoon with the reading and adoption of the platform. The platform said:

"The Republicans in Connecticut, in convention assembled, hereby declare their unabated confidence in President William McKinley and in his wise and patriotic administration of the affairs of the nation; indorse the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President as wise and able statesmen and brave soldiers deserving of the support of all voters, and indorse the declaration of principles set forth in the Republican platform adopted by the Republican National Convention.

"We reiterate our belief in and adherence to the principle of the gold standard, as enunciated in the national Republican platform, and declare that the wise and patriotic men in the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States, who voted to establish the stability of our currency upon a gold basis, deserve the gratitude of the people. We favor the continuance of a just and reasonable tariff law for the protection of American industries.

"We approve all that has been done and is the continuance of a just and reasonable tariff law for the protection of American industries.

and reasonable tariff law for the protection of American industries.

"We approve all that has been done and is being done to establish the rightful sovereign authority of the United States in and over its recently acquired territory, and believe that under the protecting arm of the Government, out new possessions will increase in prosperity and wealth and their inhabitants develop into an educated and enlightened poeple, fit in due time to bear such burdens and responsibility of government as the law-making power of the nation may find it expedient to entrust to their charge.

time to bear such burdens and responsibility of government as the law-making power of the nation may find it expedient to entrust to their charge.

"We declare trusts which have for their purpose the increasing of the cost of the necessaries of life or the decreasing of the wages of labor to be contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and that the same should be restrained by appropriate legislation.

"We recognize the services of our soldiers and sallors in the Civil War and the war with Spain, and wherever they may now be upholding the honor of the flag, protecting our citizens and establishing the supremacy of the Government, and we pledge to them the recognition and reward due to the saviors of our country and the defenders of our flag.

"We indorse the careful, prudent and economical administration of the affairs of the State of Connecticut by its present able and judicious Republican State officers. We commend to the electors of the State of Connecticut the nominee of this convention for Governor of this State and his associates upon the State ticket and the Presidential electors, and declare that they are entitled to the support, confidence and suffrages of every citizen of the State irrespective of party."

The general sentiment after the convention had addjourned was that the Warner men would all fall into line and work for the election of Mr. McLean. "Sam" Fessenden, though defeated in his ambition to get into the United States Senate ahead of Morgan G. Buikeley and badiy bruised up generally as the result of the fight, is still the pride of the party in more ways than one and likely to be heard of many a time in the future in Connecticut politics. The Presidential electors chosen by the convention are C. S. Mersick of New Haven, E. W. Marsh of Bridgeport, Henry W. Bridgeman of Norfolk, Winslow T. Williams of Norwich, Frederick Depeyster of Portland and M. S. Chapman of Manchester.

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NEWBURGH'S RECEPTION TO ODELL. Five Thousand People Meet Him at the Station and Escort Him to His Home.

NEWBURGH, Sept. 5 .- A special train consistng of two Pullman coaches, the Vassar and Viola, drawn by Locomotive 561, Engineer William VanKeuren, pulled into the West Shore the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and his Orange county delegation from the State Convention at Saratoga. Five thousand people had assemat the station to meet the candidate for Governor and escort him to been formed and, headed by a band of music, the party, seated in carriages, passed through the densely thronged thoroughfares, which were as light as day with colored fire. The enthusiasm of the community exceeded any State convention. Bulkeley's choice, George thing ever before witnessed. On the bay the steamboat bells were rung and whistles tooted, the locomotives on the railroads McLean received 274 which gave him a shricked, and throughout the city enthusiasm ran wild. The fire patrol wagons assisted the police in keeping a passage open for the procession to pass through.

The party reached Mr. Odell's home at about sas o'clock, and the crush extended from side-walk to sidewalk for an entire block. As Mr. Odell ascended the steps leading to his home baby Estelle stood at the edge of the platform to greet him. He stooped, picked up the little prattler and kissed her roundly, the assemblage cheering lustily as he did so. Mrs. Odell was also at the door to receive the visitors, assisted by Mrs. Theodore C. Hall of New York. In the hallway where the guests were welcomed were some American Beauty roses bearing the cards of Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, Mrs. Thmothy D. Woodruff and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. As soon as all were on the platform Mayor J. D. Wilson introduced the Hon. A. S. Tompskins of Nyack, Rockland county, who in a few words congratulated the residents of Newburgh on having been honored by the Republican State Convention in selecting a resident of the city as its standard bearer in the coming campaign. He dwelt at some length on the issues of the campaign in the nation and assured one and all that the issues in State and nation were one and identical, and that in supporting their own fellow townsman they were equally supporting the candidacy of McKinley and Roosevelt. 8:35 o'clock, and the crush extended from side-

sured one and all that the Issues in State and nation were one and identical, and that in supporting their own fellow townsman they were equally supporting the candidacy of McKinley and Roosevelt.

As Mr. Tompkins concluded there were loud calls for Gov. Odell and Mr. Odell and finally one voice shouted for "Our Ben." The latter seemed to be the signal desired by Mr. Odell for his opening remarks, as he stepped forward, hat in hand, and said: "That's right, and I like the term. It sounds familiar and pleasant." Then he spoke very briefly to those before him. He said he was deeply impressed with the reception accorded him, as in looking down upon the sea of familiar faces before him he recognized many who were opposed to him politically, yet had come out with their Republican friends to show by their presence that they appreciated to the full honor done to the city by selecting one of her sons as the standard bearer in the conning campaign, "No one," said he, "who has not been in the position can appreciate the embarrassment of my present position, selected by one of the great political parties of the nation to be its candidate for the highest office in its State Government, looking at the respond to that which I would so much like to say to you. I cannot, neither will I, attempt at this time to discuss the great questions of the day, and shall simply thank you one and all for this magnificent and wholly mexpected welcome to the hore I love so well. I wish you good night."

As Mr. Odell retired to his home there was a rush by the populace, and an informal reception followed, hundreds pressing forward to grasp his hand and wish him well. Telegrams of congratulation have been pouring in on him during the evening, and many political friends from out of the State add their well wishes to those from the metropolis and Empire State.

MR. ODELL'S CAREER.

A Clever Business Man and a Great Organizer

in Politics. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was born in Newburgh on Jan. 4, 1854. The Odell family had already been long settled there. Mr. Odeli's father conducted an icehouse and was active in local politics. The son was educated at Bethany College in West Virginia and at Columbia Colgraduated with the class of 1877 had he not given up college for business life. His father was fighting in the Republican ranks at home and the young student preferred aiding him in his battles to pursuing a college course. Taking up his father's business, he started in to learn it from the bottom, and took his place as the driver of an ice wagon. In that capacity he came to know intimately a large part of the population of Newburgh, their ways, their likes on of the platform. The platform said: | all as "Ben" Odell. From the ice business he branched out and became interested in electric street railways and electric lighting and power companies and in banking enterprises. Six years ago Mr. Odell was Secretary and Treasurer of the Muchattoes Lake Ice Company, President of the Newburgh Electric Light and Power Company and Vice-President of the Haverstraw Electric Light, Heat and Power Com-

Mr Odell's political activities took a practical turn at once. He originated the plan of forming election district associations. At the beginning he set out to oppose the machine, but later became a member of the party organization. He worked steadily and systematically and built up the organization at his home so successfully that he raised a possible Republican majority of 200 in Newburgh to asure Republican majority of 200 in Newburgh to asure Republican and followed that by converting Orange county, which used to be a doubtful county, into a Republican stronghold, and then continued his work until he had reduced or overcome the Democratic majorities in Rockland and Sullivan counties, so bringing the Seventeenth Congress district into the Republican column. At the time of the Garfield-Conkling differences he threw his influence to the susport of Mr Platt and he has been a struch friend of the present Republican lender of the State ever since.

By reason of the political associations of his father, Benjamin B. Odell, Sr., who has served twelve years as Mayor of Newburgh and seven years as Sherif of Orange county, Mr. Odell was thrown early among political workers and leaders, and his own success in strengthening the organization in his district made him known to the party leaders throughout the State. He became a member of the State Committee in 1884 and in 1884 he was chosen as chairman of the State Executive Committee. In that year he was nominated for Congressman. He was elected and served for two terms. He refused a third nomination, and upon the death of Secretary Hackett of the Republican State Committee, and has continued at that post since then.

As a young man he had devoted himself notonly

then.

As a young man he had devoted himself not only to the work of practical politics, but to the study of the histories of Lincoln, Grant, Douglas, Fremont and Blaine, and had given himself a solid equipment for political leadership. Earnestness, sincerity and forcefulness won him many friends and lasting friendships and his political sagacity attached to him a large personal following. He is a good histener, and while not inclined to talk much, he talks directly, clearly and forcibly. It was told at the time of the Roosevelt-Van Wyck race for the Governnorship that an elderly citizen called one day at the State headquarters in this city and asked whether it was true that Mr. Odell had said that Col. Roosevelt was sure to be elected. Upon being answered in the affirmative the old man said: "Well, you see, I live up in Newburgh. I've got \$200 up on Van Wyck, but Ben Odeli is good at election figuring and if he says Roosevelt is going to win sure, I'm going to hedge."

Mr. Odell was married in 1877 to Miss Estelle Criste, who was killed in an accident on the Hudson River in 1888, when a yacht on which she was sailing was run down by a Hudson River night boat. Three years later Mr. Odell married Mrs. Linda C. Traphagan, a widowed sister of his first wife. Mrs. Odell has been a leader in social and church life. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Newburg 1, which her husband often attends with her Mr. Odell's eldest son, Herbert R., now 20 years old, is a sophomore at Columbia Uviversity; another son, 14 years old, named

Mr. Odell's eldest son, Herbert R. now 20 years old, is a sophomore at Columbia Uviversity; another son, 14 years old, named after his father and grandfather, attends school at Newburgh, Mr. Odell has one daughter, Estelle, 6 years old Mr. Odell and his two sons take an active interest in athletics, Mr. Odell gets most of his outdoor exercise at golf. He is a member of the Newburgh Golf Club and spends considerable time on the links, Mr. Odell hes two brothers, one a professor at Columbia University and the other the Postmaster of Newburgh. His father still takes a keen interest in political affairs, and he went up to Saratoga to see his son nominated for the Governorship

Nephew of Judge Jackson Declines to Run for Congress.

WHERLING, W. Va., Sept. 5.-Thomas Moore Jackson, of Clarksburg, W. Va., has declined to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress from the First district tendered him on Aug. 28. Mr. Jackson, who is a nephew of Judge John J. Jackson, owns a bank and coal mines and his action has dumfounded his party. It is said that he cannot indorse its principles.

WHY CHANGE, SAYS PLATT:

AND PUT AN UNTRIED VISIONARY IN M'KINLEY'S PLACE? Free Silver Can't Be Dodged-Sham Issues

and Impossible Policies of the Bryanized Democracy Offered as Physic for a Nation Full of Vigorous Life and Health, Senator Thomas C. Platt has given to a reporter the following statement of the political

Never before in the history of the United States have we had issues of such paramount importance to engage our cautious and intelligent consideration as those that confront us at this moment. In no chapter of our political history is there a record of the voter having to deal with issues as grave and momentou as those we are to settle at the ballot box i November. It would indeed be unfortunate if our laboring men, merchants and manufacturers, who are at this time enjoying a seasot of unparalleled prosperity, brought about by the rare executive ability of the present Administration, should be disturbed by the result of another Presidential election, and especially is it to be regretted that the billous and discontented element-the alleged Democrac has chosen for its candidate the man who at our last election threatened this nation with poverty and dishonor. The marvellous achieve-ments of the present Administration afford parties that a change in our Chief Magistracy is entirely uncailed for. Every important acof our present Administration bears the unevery section and sect.

"We all recall the widespread idleness and hunger and business stagnation that characterized the last Democratic Administration, and when those unhappy conditions are brought in contrast with the general business activity forms of labor and the excellent state of our commercial enterprises that have prevailed durit is difficult to conceive upon what basis, rea or imaginary, a man of matured mind can hope for an improvement in the event of a change,

"Many of the policies that are to mark the career of the Administration to be chosen in November will be new and untried, Grave questions of international interest will arise, apart from our own important and engrossing internal policies; hence it is of extreme importance to us that the new Administration be one that commands the respect and confidence of all civilized nations, and not one that would be untrained untried, and unworthy of trust.

"President McKinley is known to be extremely practical, deliberate, and at all times dependable in moments of internal or international disorder. Mr. Bryan, on the contrary, is notoriously capricious, visionary, theoretical and weak. Therefore, there is nothing in him to commend him as a fit person to guard our affairs. To the wise, economic policies of President McKinley, to his wonderful, intelligent and sound financial management, are due the unparalleled strides that have been made by our commercial enterprises during his administration. To W. J. Bryan is due nothing save the agitation of an unsound financial scheme that caused the entire world to view us for a brief and uncomfortable period with an eye of suspicion.

"In spite of all efforts on the part of the Democratic press to convey an impression to the contrary, free silver is the vital issue in this campaign. It was made so in unmistakable language in every convention that nominated Bryan. He steadfastly maintained that he would not accept the nomination unless the 16 to 1 plank was made a part of the platform. All statements uttered by him for publication embodied the advocacy of this unsound money scheme. Concealed beneath the veil of bewildering verbosity, framed by the tongue of Bryan, lies his hobby—free silver. Nothing more forcibly exemplifies the treachery and insincerity of Bryan and his followers than their attempts to draw the attention of the public to what they choose to term 'imperialism.'

"Knowing full well that Free Silver November will be new and untried, Grave questions of international interest will arise

the public to what they choose to term 'imperialism.'

"Knowing full well that Free Silver is repulsive to all honest and intelligent voters of our States, and that it was absolutely essential to employ something less disreputable as a means of attracting audiences to crossroads, schoolhouses and country fair grounds. Bryan, who is a past master in the art of creating new, if not substantial schemes, turned his abusive tongue upon imperialism so-called. The query that suggests itself to all voters is this: If it were not Bryan's purpose to bring this evil influence to bear upon our present sound money policy, why did he insist upon the platform upon which he stands? The 16 to 1 scheme has been analyzed by the citizens of the country, and has been found wanting.

"Bryan, more adroit and experienced than ever before in the exploitation of unsound money theories, is to day endeavoring to gain the support of our citizens by means that are beneath the dignity of any man fit for the Presidency. I refer to his efforts to persuade the unthinking into believing that the money question is with him one of secondary importance.

"Bryan as well as Bryanites, in their anti-

Bryan as well as Bryanites, in their anti-Bryan as well as Bryanites in their antiexpansion utterances, have invariably misrepresented the sentiment of the founders
and early Presidents of our Republic. Lincoln
showed that he was decidedly in favor of expansion when he said: 'Having practised
the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty
years, the question of Constitutional power
to do so is no longer an open one.' Thomas
Jefferson says: 'I am persuaded that no constitution was ever so well calculated as ours for
extensive empire and self government.' President Buchanan said: 'Expansion is in future the policy of our country, and only cowards fear and oppose it.' Stephen A. Douglas
said: 'Just as fast as our interests and our
destiny require additional territory in the
North, in the South, or in the islands of the
sea, I am for it. I tell you to increase and
multiply and expand is the law of this nation's
existence.

"In suite of the position of these statesmen, as

multiply and expand is the law of this nation's existence.

In spite of the position of these statesmen, as evidenced by their plain language, the alleged Democracy asserts that our present expansion is unjust, without precedent, and diametrically opposed to the principles of men who were conspicuous in the management of the affairs of our nation in days gone by. Was there an outery against it when we expanded to the Golden Slope? Were there any strange forebodings of calamity when we took the flowerly peninsula of Florida to ourselves? Or when we purchased far-away Alaska with her golden streams?

The Philippines are ours. The flag is there because they are a part of our United States, under whose Government they will know the blessings of liberty. because they are a part of our United States, under whose Government they will know the blessings of liberty.

"Bryan says that if he is elected he will call an extra session and at once propose to Congress that we give up the Philippines to their own people. He knows that such statements are ridiculous. He knows that such statements are ridiculous. He knows that he could not expect either house of Congress to take such a step. He is in this, as in all of his statements, playing upon the sentimental chords of his hearers, for no other purpose than to arrest their indgments and get their votes.

"Our commerce is widening. We are advancing with strides never before dreamed of by the commercial leaders of any nation. We are growing from the soil and manufacturing for all reoples. The world is our market. We can and are ready to supply it, meet and compete with any and all. We have been expanding from the first day of our history and will continue to expand. American mechanics and merchants are confessedly in advance of those of any other parts of the globe. We can supply the wants of the entire world and the entire world wants their wants supplied by us. This explains our expansion.

"Asour market kincrease there is a correspond-

explains our expansion.
"As our markets increase there is a correspond-

explains our expansion.

"Asourmarkets increase there is a corresponding increase in the demand for our labor, and where there is increased demand for labor there is increase in wages, and where there is increased happiness. Under the guidance of the Republican party the laboring classes will continue to prosper, food and money will be plentiful, happiness will remain widespread, and the United States of America will command the respect and admiration of all nations. What more can the human heart desire?

"I have implicit confidence in the judgment of the voters of the United States. I confidently expect President McKinley to be reelected, and I unhesitatingly assert that the best element of the Democratic party realizes the fact that the interests of our entire people would be seriously imperilled by the election of Bryan.

"William McKinley has passed the experimental stage of life—has stood our most exacting test; he has served us well; he desires reflection. He will be reflected, and we shall all be benefited thereby."

Hill Men Win in Binghamten.

BINGHAMION, N. Y., Sept. 5.-The Demo cratic primaries in the thirteen wards of this city to-night resulted in a victory for the Coler men, assuring Hill delegates at the county conmen, assuring Hill delegates at the county convention to be held on Saturday. In several of the wards the contests between Hill and Croker adherents ran high, and contesting delegations will go to the convention. While the Croker men are in the minority, they threaten to bolt the county convention and send a contesting State delegation, relying upon Croker's control to win out. It was stated among the leaders to-night that a compromise candidate had been agreed upon which would satisfy both factions, but this the Hill men deny.

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Shows How a Free Silver President, Even With His Hands Tied by a Sound Money Congress, Would Be a Menace Both to

Commercial and Industrial Interests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- Secretary of the Treasury Gage has addressed the following reply to the recent letter of Carl Schurz: "WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1900.

not based upon the reasoning of those of your

dent, desiring ever so much to put the country on a silver basis, would lack the means to do so. On the contrary, you admit for argument's sake all I say on that point. It would not seem, therefore, that there is any particular difference between us as to what Mr Bryan, as President, could do under the law or in spite of the law as it now is. "It ought to have been apparent to you, as it

bilities of the case, under circumstances and conditions as they now exist; but you proceed which will meet in December, legislation could be had which would completely forestall unif Mr. Bryan were elected and should still cherish the firm-set purpose declared by him on Sept. 16, 1896, at Knoxville, Tenn., where he said, If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am

"You rebuke me in polite terms for sending a false note of alarm, disquieting to the business community, and especially so when uttered by one in authority.

"I am not at all skilled in controversy and had no practice in dialectics, but I will indulge in a few words in the way of rejoinder to your

in a few words in the way of rejoinder to your criticism.

In the first place, no more serious disaster could overtake this country (in this I think you will agree with me) than the breaking down of the gold standard and the adoption of that principle of money for which Mr. Bryan contends. In 1806 you yourself are quoted as having said: The mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election, and of the consequent placing of our country upon the silver basis, has already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market. Scores of business orders are already recalled, a large number of manufacturing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged and nearly paralyzed.

"And if these are the effects of a mere apprehension of a possibility, what would be the effect

GAGE REPLIES TO SCHURZ:

of the event itself? There is scarcely an imaginable limit to the destruction certain to be wrought by the business disturbance that Mr.

BYAN'S mere election would cause.

I myself am unable to perceive why the same consequences, in a minor degree perhaps, would not ensue now which you so forcibly foreshadowed then.

consequences, in a minor degree perhaps, would not ensue now which you so forcibly foreshadowed then.

"Now, when consequences so great as these are involved, the forces operating to inaugurate them should be resisted at every point. Even the possibility of danger should be avoided. It is a familiar fact, and one altogether too much in evidence, that an administrative officer filled with hatred and contempt of a particular law, can by 'perverse ingenuity' practically nullify its operations. You point out in your letter that if the course indicated by me in the interview referred to should be contemplated by Mr. Bryan, the Republican Congress, which meets in December next, could in advance restrain him by new and more effective mandatory provisions.

"The proposition that, in case of Bryan's election, the present Congress can tie his hands so that he cannot give effect to his expressed intention, appears to me to be fallacious. It would require new legislation by a party whose policy would have been rejected by the people through their last expression at the polis. Further than this, the next session will expire by operation of law on the 4th of March, 1901. The free silver minority would be justified by their constituents in using all the resources of dilatory procedure to prevent such legislation, and against such tactics affirmative legislation, and against such tactics affirmative legislation.

dilatory procedure to prevent such legislation, and against such tactics affirmative legislation such as you suggest would be probably im-

"Can any one doubt that Mr. Bryan would urge action by his friends in Congress to prevent the further strengthening of the policy which he denounces as criminal? Your remarks upon this point seem to Indicate that you rely upon the exercise of the power already conferred upon the Republican party to prevent the country from experiencing disasters which Mr. Bryan will, if he can, bring upon us. May I not suggest that the way to secure safety is not to take power from those upon whon you rely for protection and confer it upon those whose action you may have good occasion tedread?

"Since you have raised the question of the "Can any one doubt that Mr. Bryan would

whose action you may have good occasion to dread?

"Since you have raised the question of further legislation, let us look a little farther forward. If Mr. Bryan is elected President, it is, of all things, most probable that the next House will have a Democratic majority, but even admitting that the Congress dating from March 4, 1901, will not be able to effect any change in our present financial legislation, what, we may fairly ask, will be the effect of the continued agitation of the question upon business and industry set in motion by a President bent upon the restoration of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and elected upon that platform?

"You end your letter by suggesting that I retract from what I have said in fairness to the business community, which should not be unnecessarily disquieted, especially by those in authority. Thinking, as I do, that the election of Mr Bryan would be a real menace to the commercial and industrial interests of our people, because of the purposes he cherishes and the power he would possess, I do not feel at liberty to net upon your suggestion. I feel it my duly at least to wait uptil after Mr. and the power he would possess, I do not feel at liberty to act upon your suggestion. I feel it my duly at least to wait until after Mr. Bryan luinself has retracted his statement of 1896 that 'it [the gold standard] will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it. Very truly yours, "LyMan J. Gage."

"To the Hon. Carl Schurz, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y."

Ricting in a Convention Where Tom Johnson Was a Delegate.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5. - Sylvester McMahon was nominated to-day by the Democrats of the Twenty-first "Cleveland" Congress district in opposition to Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. The police several times were obliged to stop rioting in the convention, in which Tom L. Johnson was a central figure.

Croker Wins in Richmond County.

These delegates to the Democratic State Convention were chosen in Richmond county yesterday: Judge John Croak, Edward M. Muller and Walter L. Scott. They will probably vote with Tammany for any candidate favored by

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